THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1832. NO. 33.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect.

J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given
February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COCK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

A Happy New Year to Sylvester's customers, and the public at large.——Class Number 1. Union Canal Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn 14th January.——Capital $12,000. Tickets four dollars. This is rather a small lottery, but all will have an opportunity to enrich themselves by expending a mere trifle. Letters from abroad need not be post paid, when one or more tickets are ordered.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh

Jan. 3, 1832.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

FOR sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings—Down Tippets, for the Throat; White Rabbit Skins; Swan Skins: Buckskin Vests; Ladies' Albums; Playing Cards; Engravings; Prints; Sealing Wax; Writing Paper; Quills; Visiting Cards—all of which will be sold very cheap. December 16.

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c. Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

Classical Library, No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831.

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

12,000 DOLLARS!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 14th JANUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000 is	$12,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	1,270	1,270
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
41	100	4,100
51	50	2,550
51	30	1,530
102	20	2,040
102	15	1,530
1530	8	12,240
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets,		$102,660

Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 3, 1832.

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☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 3, 1832.

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JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 3, 1832.

CHINA,

Mantel Ornaments, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening a fresh and splendid assortment of
French Porcelain, Mantel Vases, and Shades;
do do Gold Band Tea Sets;
do do Teas, Coffees, Cake Stands, &c.;
Fine English China Coffees, Teas, Plates, and Bowls;
Block-Tin and Earthen-ware Jelly Moulds;
English China Dessert Setts;
And Fine Printed Dining Sets, New Patterns, of all colors; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. WETMORE & HAVENS,
Dec. 30—6t. No. 112 Second street.

Wonderful & Astonishing.

THE drawing of the Union Canal Lottery was received on 3d inst. Sylvester distributed to his Pittsburgh customers "*Six Capital Prizes!*" Add to these, within six weeks, $16,000, $10,000, also sold by him, and well may purchasers exclaim, who is equal to SYLVESTER!
Surnamed the "All Fortunate."

For more Prizes apply at 16 Exchange Buildings, where fortunes have been realized. Orders from abroad, need not be post-paid, when five dollars is remitted. Jan. 6

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.

January 6.—3mo.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	d½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and up-		Camden	do
wards,	3	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & branches		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards,	5	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will be given for the balance, or I will lease the whole for ten years. R. BROWN.

December 6, 1831.—w3m.

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do; Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he herefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

POETRY.

From the Amaranth.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope.
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust,
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust!

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element.
This was friendship's cherished pledge—
Friendship took a colder form,
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view,
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blistered o'er by many a tear,
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was penn'd while purest joy
Warmed the breast and lit the eye.
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript so must I!
This must go: for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart-string snapt in two!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as Heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose; and he—
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence *they* came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go together, all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

The following *jeu d'esprit*, on the Reform Bill, is quite amusing:

THE BILL'S EPITAPH.

Here lies poor bill—his sand has run,
He died of forty stripes and one—
Though young, he was in wisdom Grey:
'Twas the "Lord's will," the Bishops say;
But I suspect they slew the lad,
Just as hard commons kill'd his dad;
'Tis true the Coroner sat, and sent
This verdict. "Died of Non-Content."
But, clear your crystals, boys and dry
The radical moisture in your eye;
We have a Bill whose power can save
Your dead dead darling from the grave,
And he, despite each Tory worm,
His scattered ashes will reform—
The will of Bill is law d'ye see,
The Bill of Will the law shall be;
So here's Will's Bill, and here's Bill's will—
Bill—Will—and nothing but the Bill.

Diamond Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Practical and Speculative Ability.

In the intercourse of the world every one must have observed two kinds of talent, so distinct from each other as to admit of different appellations, although frequently united in the same person. One has reference exclusively to the operations of the mind, and may be called speculative ability; the other has reference to the application of knowledge, or to action, and may be called practical ability.

Speculative ability may be seen in the composition of a poem, the solution of a problem, the formation of a chain of reasoning, or the invention of a story. In these performances nothing is required but an exertion of the mental powers; they are purely internal operations; and although they may be assisted by the employment of external means, it would be possible to carry them on without it.

Practical ability may be seen in every department of active life. It consists in the dexterous application of means for the attainment of ends. The term may be extended to every sort of skill, whether exerted in important or trivial matters; but it is here meant to designate, not so much any technical dexterity, or that which a man evinces in the employment of his physical powers on inanimate objects, as that higher skill by which he directs the talents and passions of his fellow citizens to the accomplishment of his purposes, and seizes the opportunities of action presented by successive events, and enables him to conduct himself with propriety and success, in any circumstances into which he may be thrown.

The two kinds of ability here pointed out, must exist more or less in every individual: bnt they are often combined in very unequal proportions. a high degree of speculative genius is frequently found in conjunction with a low degree of practical ability, and, conversely the practical talents are sometimes superior to the speculative. Men who have exhibited the greatest powers of mind in their writings, have been found altogether inefficient in active life, and incapable of availing themselves of their own wisdom. With comprehensive views and a capacity for profound reasoning on human affairs, they have felt bewildered in actual emergencies; keen and close observers of the characters, the feelings and accomplishments of others; they have not had the power of conforming their own conduct to their theoretical standard of excellence. Giants in the closet, they have proved but children in the world. The destitution of practical talent in men of fine intellect often creates the wonder of the crowd. They seem to expect that he, who has shown powers of mind bespeaking an almost all-comprehensive intelligence, and who has perhaps poured a flood of light on the path of action to be pursued by others should, as a matter of course, be able to achieve any enterprise, and master any difficulties himself. Such expectations, however, are unreasonable and ill founded. Excellence in one thing does not necessarily confer excellence in all, or even in things requiring the exercise of the same faculties. Both practical and speculative ability are no doubt modifications of mental powers; but one, on that account, by no means implies the other, any more than dexterity in reefing a sail involves the art of leaping a five barred gate, though they are both instances of physical skill.

It would be just as reasonable, indeed, to expect that a good sailor should be necessarily a clever horseman, as that a man of fine speculative powers, should, in consequence, be also a man of practical talent. The want of practical ability, then, in such a man, may arise simply from an exclusive attention to processes purely mental. Where the mind is entirely absorbed by the relations of science, or where its powers are habitually concentrated on its own creations, it is perfectly natural that the arts of active life should not be acquired. To a man so occupied, common objects and occurrences have little interest; and it is with effort that he commands his attention sufficiently to avoid egregious mistakes, and to gain a passable dexterity in things which all the world is expected to know and perform. The understanding, moreover, that is accustomed to pursue a regular and connected train of ideas, becomes in some measure incapacitated for those quick and versatile movements which are learned in the commerce of the world, and are indispensable to those who act a part in it. Deep thinking and practical talents require, indeed, habits of mind so essentially dissimilar, that while a man is striving after the one, he will unavoidably be in danger of losing the other.

The justness of these observations might be supported, if necessary, by a reference to the characters of a number of men distinguished by their literary and scientific accomplishments. It will be sufficient to adduce the instance of the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations. Few writers have carried profound and systematic thinking further, or attained more comprehensive views of human policy; and the effects on his character, as might have been anticipated, were seen in a want of the proper qualifications for bustle and business. He was certainly, says his biographer, not fitted for the general commerce of the world, or for the business of active life. The comprehensive speculations with which he had been occupied from his youth, and the variety of materials which his own invention continually supplied to his thoughts, rendered him habitually inattentive to familiar objects, and to common occurrences; and he frequently exhibited instances of absence, which have scarcely been surpassed by the fancy of La Bruyere. Even in company he was apt to be engrossed with his studies, and appeared, at times, by the motion of his lips, as well as by his looks and gestures, to be in the fervor of composition.

The want of practical talent, in other cases, may be accounted for by a certain gentleness, reservedness, or timidity of disposition, which causes its possessor to shrink from the encounter of his fellow creatures. Whatever it proceeds from, whether it is the effect of natural constitution, weakness of nerves, delicacy of organization, or the faulty associations of early life, it is certain that this disposition is frequently the accompaniment of superior genius. We are told that Virgil possessed it in a remarkable degree; Addison seems to have had a similar temperament, and it was the prominent weakness of Cowper. In the latter, indeed, it assumed a *decidedly morbid character*, and appears to have been the cause of his insanity, or a strong symptom of its approach. To such an extreme did it oppress him, that, according to his own declaration, a public exhibition of himself was mortal poison to his feelings.

Where this imperfection of character exists. It must be an insuperable obstacle to succeed in active life. That power of intellect, nevertheless, which is thus circumscribed, is not destroyed. Power, whether of body or of mind, has always an unconquerable tendency to exert itself; and he who is not endowed with the energy of temperament necessary to bring his intellect into play amidst the conflict of wordly interests, will turn its whole force to those pursuits in which his timidity will be no incumbrance. Thus, both Addison and Cowper, although they were ill calculated to make a figure when the manifestation of their talents depended on personal action, would accomplish more than most of their species, when they entered the free field of composition, unimpeded by the restraints of external circumstances. The character of Addison, indeed may be selected as a striking instance of admirable speculative powers, combined with a deficiency of practical talent, in circumstances favorable to its cultivation. By the force of his genius, without the aid of hereditary fortune or family connections, he rose to an important office in the state, and he had every opportunity of qualifying himself to discharge its duties with credit and effect. The course of his education, and the career through which he subsequently passed, seemed to combine whatever was necessary to form and direct the powers of a practical statesman. Yet, notwithstanding all his advantages, all his accomplishments, he was found incompetent to fill the situation to which his general abilities, rather than any obvious fitness in the eyes of others, may be presumed to have raised him. In the year 1717 he rose, says Dr. Johnston, to his highest elevation, being made Secretary of State. For this employment he might be justly supposed qualified by long practice of business, and by his regular ascent through other offices; but expectation is often disappointed; it is universally confessed that he was unequal to the duties of his place. In the House of Commons he could not speak; and therefore was useless to the defence of the government. In the office, says Pope, he could not issue an order without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank, he lost in credit; and finding by experience his own inability; he was forced to solicit his dismission with a pension of fifteen hundred pounds a year.

It is, perhaps, quite as common to meet with the reverse of the phenomenon which we have been considering, to find considerable practical talents combined with comparatively feeble powers of speculation. The language and conduct of men of business, both in private life and in the administration of public affairs, frequently involve principles obviously erroneous; and when brought to the test of scientific investigation, even palpably absurd; and yet it is almost as difficult to convince them of their error, and to place their minds in a position for viewing the subject aright, as to give an idea of colors to the blind. Hence, it is years, and almost ages, before the discoveries of science and philosophy are adapted to practice. The habit of looking at present expedients, and forming hasty conclusions from superficial appearances, seems to incapacitate some men for raising their views to remote conseqences, and tracing the operation of general principles. Their incapacity for mere intellectual processes, except those of the simplest sort, is in truth, as remarkable as the awkwardness of the philosopher in the active pursuits of life.

Dr. Johnson, who was well acquainted with the Cholera in India, and who is a physician of character and skill, has written several letters in the London papers, condemning the Board of Health for having excited needless alarm, and assuring the public that if the malady ever reached England, it would be speedily subdued. Poverty and uncleanliness are predisposing causes; but he seems to think that the disease is introduced by the atmosphere.—"The most recent conclusions," he says, "to which our medical officers (Drs. Russell and Barry) have come, now limit the contagious character of cholera to an extremely narrow point, and after four months, I have no hesitation in reiterating my opinions, that if the cholera come to these shores it will come shorn of its fatality, and coercible to a degree that will make the terrorists ashamed of their ominous predictions and their visionary speculations."

In the Courier of Thursday, he writes: "It is stated recently, in a journal of great respectability, that during a period of the late epidemic cholera in Berlin, 409 houses were visited by the disease, and that, in 273 of these, only one individual in each house was affected, while in the remaining 136, four or five suffered in each mansion. Such is the density of the population in the parts of Berlin infected with cholera, that the calculation assigns 4,200 families, making an average of four persons to each family, in the above number of houses; being an aggregate of 16,800 people, who had lived in immediate contact with cholera. Of this mass, 763 were stricken with the disease, or about 1 in 18 persons. Thus we find that, in a great majority of the houses, only one person was attacked, though the computation allots an average of forty-eight individuals to each house. This density of population will not surprize those who know the height of houses on the continent, and the multitude of people who are compressed into a very narrow space. But the above statistical report, if it approach to any thing like correctness, must convince every unbiassed mind, that if contagion be a component part of cholera, it is a fraction that scarcely deserves to be calculated by the medical or political observer. In a recent sitting of the Royal Academy in Paris, Doctors Chamberet and Allibert, members of the Warsaw Medical Commission, publicly declared that the whole body of the Polish physicians reject the doctrine of contagion in Cholera, in toto. They state that there are about a hundred physicians, French, English, and German, employed about the sick in Warsaw, not one of whom caught the Cholera. Ten of them even inoculated themselves with the blood of cholera patients, without success.—The porters, the nurses of the hospital, and the undertakers, were equally exempted from disease.

"To this, sir, I beg to add the testimony of Mr. Searle, who went to Warsaw and sojourned in the hospitals there, during the epidemic—a gentleman who actually suffered in person from cholera in India, and who wrote a treatise on the disease before it visited this part of Europe. His words are these, dated in Warsaw:—"After all I have heard, either in India or Poland—after all I have read, seen, or thought upon the subject—I arrive at this conclusion,—that the disease is not contagious."

Spunk and Peril.—There is a story, and which I believe is fact, of two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under the belfry window in the tower of All Saint's Church, Derby. As it was impossible to reach it standing within the building, and equally impossible to ascend to that height from without, they resolved to put a plank through the window; and while the heavier boy secured its balance by sitting on the end within, the lighter boy was to fix himself on the opposite end, and from that perilous situation to reach the object of their desire. So far the scheme answered. The little fellow took the nest, and, finding in it five fledged young birds, announced the news to his companion. 'Five, are there? replied he; 'then I'll have three.' 'Nay,' exclaimed the other indignantly, 'I run all the danger, and I'll have the three.' 'You shall not,' still maintained the boy in the inside; 'you shall not.' Promise me three, or I'll drop you!' 'Drop me, if you please,' replied the little hero; 'but I'll promise you no more than two;' upon which his companion slipped off the plank. Up tilted the end, and down went the boy, upwards of a hundred feet to the ground.—The little fellow, at the moment of his fall, was holding his prize by their legs, three in one hand, and two in the other; and they, finding themselves descending fluttered out their pinions instinctively. The boy, too, had on a stout carter's frock, secured round the neck, which, filling with air from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon, and he descended smoothly to the ground; when, looking up, he exclaimed to his companion, 'Now you shall have none!' and ran away, sound in every limb, to the astonishment of the inhabitants, who, with inconceivable horror, had witnessed his descent.—*Juvenile Souvenir.*

North Eastern Boundary.—We have before us a copy of the Correspondence on this subject, between the American and British authorities or their Agents, as communicated by the President in obedience to a resolution of the Senate. It consists of two letters from Mr. Van Buren to Governor Smith of Maine, three from Mr. Livingston to the same, two from Mr Livingston to Mr. Bankhead, British Charge at Washington, three from Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Livingston, and three from Governor Smith to Mr. Livingston, with accompanying documents. The whole presents nothing material, in addition to what is already known to the public. In regard to the capture and imprisonment of Barnabas Hunnewell and others, of Madawaska settlement, by the authorities of New Brunswick, Mr. Livingston writes to Governor Smith, that the election meetings at Madawaska, which were the occasion of the arrest, were deemed by the President to be unauthorised, and contrary to the understanding existing between the American and British governments, that until the final adjustment of the boundary question, affairs should remain, on both sides, as they were prior to its being referred to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. It further appears that the release of said prisoners was in consequence of a request of the President, communicated by Mr. Bankhead to the Governor of New Brunswick. The correspondence evinces a mutual disposition to avoid unnecessary collision, and to maintain uninterrupted the friendly relations hitherto existing. We have heard of no recent disturbances in the disputed territory, and presume that the interchange of views embraced in this correspondence, together with the cold weather and snow, will keep every thing quiet until the subject is definitely acted upon.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Nashville, (Tenn.) Dec. 13.—Our readers will perceive, from the report under our legislative head, that the resolutions adopted in the house of representatives of this state, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives in Congress from Tennessee to oppose the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, have failed of adoption in the Senate, by an equal division of votes in that body. Our members of Congress are thus left free to exercise their own discretion, under the responsibility they owe to their respective constituents and to the country, in relation to the important question referred to, when it shall properly come before them, and shall have been subjected to full investigation and deliberate consideration.

A statement in the Reading Chronicle exhibits the number of furnaces and Forges in that county, their production, consumption, &c. from which it appears that there are 11 Furnaces and 21 Forges.

Have in direct employ for 3 years, persons,		2,770
Persons dependent during said time,		14,516
Pounds of Beef and Pork used	do	1,731,550
Horses employed,	do	1,630
Bushels of wheat, Rye and corn	do	281,366
Cords of wood consumed,	do	223,622
Tons of pig metal made,	do	14,411
Tons of castings made,	do	4,587
Tons of bar iron made,	do	6,160
Tons of bloom made,	do	5,150

The furnace of Geo. Ege, and the forges of Messrs. Syfert & Schwartz, and that of N. & J. Hunter appear to be by far the most extensive establishments.—*Poulson.*

The nominations of Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Taney have been confirmed by the Senate. That of Mr. Van Buren will be opposed.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Two cases of that almost incredible crime, "Burking," occurred in London, in the first week of last month. One of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfect health, murdered by "a professed body snatcher" for the sake of nine guineas which he obtained from the surgeons, who denounced the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspicion in their minds.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We learn with regret that Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Chief Justice, departed this life on Sunday last, Christmas day. The venerable couple had been married within a few months of forty-nine years.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The House of Assembly, of Lower Canada, have declared void the elections of two members, for whom "houses of entertainment were opened and kept up, in order to procure votes for them; and they are condemned, jointly and severally, to pay the costs and charges of the petitions against them.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Rhone, arrived on Friday in the barbor of New York, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 9th November. Her regular day of sailing was the first; but she was detained by contrary winds and bad weather.

The Consul of the United States at Havre has received instructions from his government, directing him te pnt into execution the Law passed in Congress, March 7th, 1819, limiting the entrance of passengers into the United States to two persons per five tons in each vessel. Every individual, without regard to age is to be considered as a passenger.

The greatest and finest parts of the town of Tawasthus, in Finland, as well as the palace of the governor of the province, have been consumed by fire.

M. Franchessieu, a stock broker in Paris, has been declared a defaulter to a very large amount. His failure is the consequence of the late unexpected and continued rise of every species of Stock.

A private letter from Lisbon says:—"The captain of a small vessel, lately arrived from the Azores, states the Constitutionalists of Terceira have an army of between 10 and 12,000 men, and a light squadron of 3 schooner rigged brigs. With these forces they contemplate an attack upon Portugal.

From the Nuremburg Correspondent.

The struggle which is now taking place in France and England against the aristocracy is very similar to that carried on 300 years ago against the hierachy. Both originated in the abuses into which these institutions had degenerated, and in the spread of intellect and civilization, whereby those abuses were discovered and recognised.

They are the result of time, which no human power is able to prevent. Just as vain as were in the 16th century the thundering threats of the Vatican, and the armies of the Holy League, will be found the selfish obstinacy of the Ultra Tories in England and the ostentatious learning of the *doctrinaires* in France, in opposing a political Reform. The present struggle, unlike that of the sixteenth century, is not fought on the immense and dimly lighted ground of religious opinions, but (if considered in its true light,) in the limited sphere of material interests, in which the party struggling for its just rights has innumerable advantages over its adversary. Germany looked with interest and sympathy on the present conflicts on the banks of the Thames and the Seine. More happy than England, with regard to the division of property, more circumspect and moderate in her claims than France; Germany has fewer abuses to remove than the former, and may look forward to a more favorable result attending her lawful exertions than the latter. The German nobility is neither so high nor powerful as the English, and feudalism, 30 years ago, was so shaken to its roots, that an equalization of intellect and merit, with the advantages of birth and rank, and the liberation of landed property from feudal chains, may be confidently expected. Germany will thus proceed in the career of civilization, without purchasing this progress at the price of anarchy and civil war.

From the same.

Much has been said about a circular diplomatic Note transmited by a Great Northern Power to its accredited agents at the small German States, the object of which is to urge the necessity of opposing barriers to that revolutionary or anti-Monarchial spirit which has manifested itself in Germany since the revolution of July, and to suppress that intestine fermentation, the explosion of which threatens to disturb the legal things and destroy public tranquillity. To this purpose the power alluded to promises to render the interested Sovereigns all the assistance that they may stand in need of to maintain their authority against any audacious attempts of this mischievous spirit; and at the same time alludes to the brilliant success obtained by its arms over such of its dependent provinces as had dared to raise the standard of revolt. Finally, it is intimated to the respective Cabinets that the Great Power in question, without wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of independent States, could not regard with indifference the future progress of this spirit of disorganization, should the Governments, instead of resisting it with energy, manifest a disposition to temporise, which would only be a proof of their weakness.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Chamber of Deputies of Baden, received on the 27th October, a petition signed by 258 Catholic Priests, praying the abolition of celibacy.

On the night of the 5th, the Bibliotheque Royale, in the rue Richelieu, was broken into, and 3000 gold medals enclosed in a gold casket, and forming part of the collection of medals of the Roman Emperors, from Pompey to Constantine, together with a few Grecian medals, were carried off. The intrinsic value of the property stolen is estimated at nearly 100,000f.

The corn and oil harvests in Sicily have almost entirely failed, producing great distress among the inhabitants.

Holland and Belgium.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Flushing pilot-boat perceived the English fleet, consisting of fifteen sail, off Blankenberg. One of the frigates made a signal for a pilot, but the boat immediately put about, and refused to answer it. The buoys marking the channel have all been taken up by the Dutch. The town of Flushing has been declared to be in a state of siege. King William has issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants, calling upon them to defend it to the utmost, and lay in provisions for three weeks; and every measure has been taken for a vigorous resistance in case the English attempt to enter the Scheldt.

The Germanic Diet has accepted the 24th articles of the Treaty between Holland and Belgium, dictated by the Conference of London. When the composition of this Diet, and the influence by which it is ruled, are considered, this acceptance cannot fail to be taken as a new pledge of peace, and the resistance of the King of Holland becomes inexplicable It has been said that King William will not accede without a return from England of those Colonies which were given up in exchange for Belgium. This, however, is an absurdity.—The Dutch Colonies were transferred to England as a compensation for the services rendered the House of Orange in promoting its restoration in the same manner as the Isle of France was ceded by the Treaty of May, 1814."

Greece.—A letter from Zante, dated the 17th of October, states that great excesses have been committed by the troops of Colocotroni. One hundred men of what is called his regular cavalry, having been sent by him to Poros, were guilty of the most horrible brutalities, which we refrain from describing, but from which not even the wife of the European Colonel commanding the fort was exempted.

Paris, Nov. 7, evening.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 2d inst. contains the following, dated Constantinople, Oct. 10:—"Since the 25th of last month tranquillity has not again been disturbed in our capital. The Armenian Catholics are now again in possession of their houses and property, which had been sequestrated during the times of persecution. The Capitan Pacha is returning with the fleet to the Dardanelles, as the ravages of the Cholera in Egypt has changed his intention of sailing thither."

The entire quantity of land ceded by the Indian tribes in the state of Ohio, during the last year, under the provisions of the "Indian Bill," is 384,776 acres.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A Sign.—The following paragraph is taken from "The Natchez," a journal published at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi:

"From present indications, if we mistake not, Mississippi, within six months from this time, instead of a Jackson, will be called a Calhoun State; and we are not certain if Calhoun was fairly before the People as a candidate this day, that he would not take the vote of this State in opposition to Jackson—not because the people like the Calhoun doctrine, but because they would prefer him to Jackson. We much fear the next contest in this State will be between Clay and Calhoun, instead of Clay and Jackson."

FROM MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED FEMALE SOVEREIGNS.

"The striking similarity between the character and fate of Mary of Scotland and Joanna of Naples, has frequently been alluded to; but the parallel has never, I believe, been closely and regularly drawn, and it presents a series of very curious coincidences. Both were from their birth destined to a throne,—both were called to reign in early youth—both were highly and equally gifted by nature, in mind and in person,—both beautiful, and even resembling each other in the character of beauty attributed to each,—both were remarkable for a love of pleasure, a taste for magnificence, and an early predilection for literature and learned men. If Mary was the most accomplished of the two, it was because she lived in more favorable times, and her education took place under more favorable auspices. She loved poetry, and patronized Ronsard, the best poet of his time. The court of Joanna was graced by Petrarch, one of the greatest poets of any age.—Joanna left many monuments of her splendid taste, for she had enjoyed, in the midst of tumults and reverses, some intervals of tranquillity, and reigned thirty years. Mary's short and unquiet reign did not permit her to leave any lasting memorials of her splendor or her beneficence, and what she might or would have done must be left to conjecture. Mary and Joanna were both married in their infancy, and without their own choice, to men far inferior to themselves, both in mental powers and personal accomplishments. Andreas of Hungary was brought to Naples to be educated with his future bride; and Mary was sent to Paris to be educated with her future husband. According to some historians, Andreas appears to have greatly resembled Francis in his disposition: they describe him as timid, deficient in intellect, but good-natured and affectionate: according to other writers, he united all the deficiences of Francis to all the vices of Darnley. Both queens have been accused as accessary to a husband's murder, under circumstances nearly similar, and on very uncertain and contradictory evidence. The marriage of Joanna with Louis of Taranto, who had been suspected of conspiracy against her former husband, had nearly proved as fatal in its consequences as Mary's union with Bothwell, and exposed her to some dishonorable imputations.—The marriage of Joanna with Louis caused a rebellion among her subjects, and her own banishment from her kingdom for several years. Mary's precipitate union with Bothwell, likewise gave her subjects an excuse for rebellion, and banished her from her kingdom for ever. Louis of Hungary, with his open violence and secret treachery, his ceaseless machinations and deadly irreconcilable hatred, played the same part in the history of Joanna that Elizabeth enacted in that of Mary. There is reason to imagine that the idea of the black banner, painted with the murder of Darnley, which Mary's rebel subjects paraded before her eyes at Carberry Hill, was suggested by the terrific banner of the King of Hungary, borne before him when he invaded Naples, and on which was represented the murder of Andreas; the coincidence would otherwise be almost incredible. The state of Naples in the reign of Joanna, the power and ferocity of the feudal barons, the uncivilized condition and factious spirit of the populace, remind us strongly of the situation of Scotland when Mary succeeded to her hereditary crown; and both Joanna and Mary, as women, appear to have been strangely misplaced in the barbarous times in which they lived. Mary, a queen, in her own capital, saw David Rizzio stabbed almost before her eyes, powerless to save him. Joanna, in her own palace, beheld her seneschal, her nurse Philippa, and her friend Sancha, dragged from her side to perish in tortures. In both instances it happened that these circumstances of horror took place when Mary and Joanna were each on the point of becoming a mother: in both instances their condition, their entreaties, and their tears, failed to procure either forbearance or compassion from the savages who outraged them. But by far the most striking coincidence, is the similarity in character, conduct, and fate, between the Earl of Murray, and Charles of Durazzo: both were remarkable for talents and accomplishments, equally skilled in war, in policy, and intrigue; both were valiant, crafty, ambitious. Murray was the brother of Queen Mary; had been distinguished by her with boundless confidence and affection, and in the beginning of her reign had been loaded with benefits, and promoted to offices of the highest trust and power. Joanna had taken Charles of Durazzo under her protection when an orphan, had adopted and cherished him as a son, and married him to her heiress. Murray plotted with Elizabeth to dethrone his sister and sovereign, and built his power on her ruin; Durazzo, with treachery and ingratitude yet more flagitious and detestable, joined with Louis of Hungary, and first dethroned, then murdered his benefactress. Within a short time afterwards, Durazzo was himself murdered by a woman; and Murray, within a few years after his accession to power, perished, if not by the hand or act of a woman, yet the wrongs of a woman inspired and armed his assassin. Both Mary and Joanna owed their chief troubles and final ruin to a religious schism; they both refused in their latter years to purchase freedom and life by relinquishing their regal dignity; both died in prison, and by violence. The imprisonment of Mary was long and cruel, and a sore trial of her fortitude. On the other hand, the captivity of Joanna was short, but her death horrible to the imagination—mysterious, frightful, unseen, unpitied, and executed by vile hands. She perished as a victim; Mary, like a martyr: by vile hands indeed, and by viler practice; but with friendly hearts near her, and all Europe looking on to admire, to applaud, and to bewail her.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1832.

OUR RIVERS.—The ice in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, which had obstructed our navigation for the last seven weeks, broke up on Saturday night last, at about nine o'clock. The Allegheny is still closed. Yesterday at twelve o'clock, the river was thirteen feet above low water, and rising. Navigation, by steam boats, commenced last evening, and will probably continue for some time, except while obstructed by the ice from the Allegheny, which may be expected to break up in a few days. The opening of the navigation at this season is so unusual an occurrence, that no person can pretend to say how long it may remain open. Our own opinion is, that the navigation will not be interrupted, except as above stated, before the twenty-fifth of the month.

Notices have been given in the State of New York, that applications will be made to the legislature of that state, at the ensuing session, for charters for twenty-five different rail roads, with an aggregate capital exceeding forty-two millions. Among these, we noticed—one from Rochester to the Allegheny river; capital one million dollars. One from Brockport, through Batavia, to Olean; capital eight hundred thousand dollars.

THE OHIO CANAL.—The operation of this improvement upon the trade of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and upon the prices of certain articles, is worthy of notice. In looking over the list of articles forwarded from Cleaveland by the canal, during the *single* month of September last, we noticed one item, 131,920 lbs. of gypsum. Although we had previously known that this article was found in abundance in different places along lake Erie, yet we were surprised to find it entering so largely into the commerce of Ohio. Upon conversing with one of our most intelligent merchants, we were informed that this article was consumed largely along the Ohio canal, and that the market price of it in Massillon was from seven to nine dollars per ton, while in Pittsburgh, it is at 25 to 30 dollars per ton; but, being so high, our farmers cannot afford to consume it: this price is therefore merely *nominal*. What an immense benefit, then, would the completion of a canal or railroad from this city to the Ohio canal, confer upon the surrounding country, by the introduction of this single article, at an available price! And, on the other hand, what profits would the transportation of this article afford to a canal or railroad!

Among the importations at Cleaveland, up to the 1st of October last, were 53,145 barrels of Onondaga salt. Surely, if we had an improved communication completed to the Ohio canal, our Kiskeminitas salt would supply the place of some of that from New York.

Formerly, considerable quantities of shingles were sent from this place to Zanesville, in Ohio. The gentleman, to whom we have before referred, informs us that at Coshocton, sixty or seventy miles south west of Massillon, a saw mill has been erected to saw pine logs, brought from Canada to Cleaveland, and thence by the canal.—Sheet tin is taken from New York, by the way of the canal and lake, to Zanesville, and sold as low as it can be brought by the way of New Orleans and sold here. English iron and nails made at Boston and Troy, are to be found in every village along the Ohio canal. It is, then, high time that Pennsylvanians should be convinced of the importance of the connection with the Ohio canal. It is indeed high time that they should be up and doing, before the mercantile community in Ohio have formed new connections in trade—new attachments, and new habits of business.

To our fellow citizens in Philadelphia, we could read a most instructive lesson from the history of Venice. She once enjoyed an extensive—an exclusive, and a lucrative trade with the east; she was growing rich and powerful, when Vasco de Gama opened to the enterprising and covetous Portuguese, a new and more facile route to the Indies. The Venitians at once perceived the fatal influence which the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, was likely to exercise upon their fortunes. Venice, however, was wanting neither in energy nor discernment; every exertion was made to counteract the efforts of the Portuguese—but in vain.—Philadelphia, also, once enjoyed an almost exclusive trade with Ohio: the N. Yorkers have discovered a cheaper route to the riches of the west, and this lucrative business is rapidly passing into their hands.—We trust, however, that the citizens of our metropolis will be as wise and energetic as were the rulers of Venice; and it is gratifying to know that if they do act wisely and energetically, they must and will succeed in securing to themselves a large portion of this desirable trade.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YORK CANAL.—Application is about to be made to the legislature of New York, for a rail road from lake Erie to the Hudson, through the southern tier of townships. Objections are, however, made to it, because, as is alleged, it will divert business from the canal. In reply to which objection the Railroad Journal, published in New York, has the following remarks:—

"It is contended by some, that to grant a Rail road from Lake Erie to the Hudson, would be diverting business from the Canal; but of that, no serious apprehensions need be entertained, as, by the time a Rail road can be completed that distance, there will be business enough for both, (until the season of the year when a passage on the canal becomes precarious,) and *additional* means of transportation *must* be provided."

From the Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer.

THE TARIFF.

FREE TRADE MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

We understand that the Committee appointed by the Convention of Philadelphia, are prompted by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and transmit their Memorial as soon as possible. Mr. Gallatin has summoned the Committee to meet at New York on the 4th January. The memorial will, therefore, probably be laid before Congress, by the middle of the month. It is impossible at this time to state specifically the contents of the paper—but it is probable that the Committee will ask,—

"1st, That after the payment of the debt, the revenue be bona fide reduced to the sum actually wanted to defray the expenses of Government, according to their present scale, and without providing a surplus income for other objects not yet authorised by law. 2dly, That, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present exaggerated duties on some articles, all the duties shall be ultimately equalized, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average, or in other words, from the ratio of the whole amount of duties on importation, to the aggregate value of the imported articles subject to the payment of duties. 3dly, That, as a consequence of this principle, wines, teas, coffee, and other similar articles, shall not be added to the list of articles imported duty-free, but shall, on the contrary, be subject to duties nearly equal, in proportion to their respective value, to those on other articles."

It has been ascertained, "that the true value of the average annual amount of the imports paying duties, deducting exports, and making several necessary corrections in the official returns is, for the years 1824 to 1829, $58,300,000, and the average annual gross revenue on merchandise, deducting the debentures and drawbacks, amounts, for the same years, to $23,124,000. Deducting from this last sum, the appropriation of $10,000,000 for the public debt, leaves $13,124,000 for the revenue wanted after the extinguishment of the public debt; or a sum equal to an average duty of 22½ per cent. on the above mentioned value of the imports paying duty, actually consumed in the United States. If the articles now duty free were added to the list of those now liable to duty, the average duty would be reduced to 21¼. It would be raised to 22¾, if wines, teas, coffee, cocoa, fruit, and spices, were made duty free. Allowing largely for errors of calculation or mistaken views of the subject, it may be asserted with confidence, that under any modification of the tariff which may take place, the average duty will be from 20 to 25."

It is said that "the propriety of adopting, as a fundamental principle, the reduction of duties on all the imports to an equal rate, according to the respective value of the several articles, independent of its great simplicity, is recommended by the following considerations:—

"It will be a rallying point for all our friends, requiring no departure from principle on the part of those who believe the present tariff unconstitutional, and according to the views of those who object to it as unequal and oppressive.

"It is, after all, and considering the difference of habits and localities, the plan most equal on all consumers, and one of which no one can complain.

"It affords the most equal protection to every branch of industry, sufficient to encourage those, for which the country is nearly ripe, and gradually every other in proportion to the increase of our capital and population.

"It embraces at once all the mechanics, and every manufacture or other domestic produce, in favor of which, no extravagant duty has been laid, leaving for our opponents those only who are interested in the iron, wool, and woollen goods, hemp, cotton goods, below the minimum, and sugar.

"In short it reduces the question to that of an equal and not less efficient, though incidental protection to every branch of industry, in opposition to the present system of selecting for that purpose some favorite branches, to the exclusion and injury of all those which it is not necessary to embrace in order to obtain an artificial majority."

Mr. Gallatin will be unable to attend the presentation of the Memorial, on account of the serious indisposition he has lately experienced. Judge Harper from South Carolina will attend—probably Mr. Dew of Virginia—or, if his engagements forbid, then some other citizen of the State will attend in his place.

From the Savannah Georgian, Dec. 24.

The Cherokee Land.—It will be seen by our Milledgeville letters that the Senate have by a large vote passed the bill from the House of Representives, providing for the disposition by lottery of the Cherokee lands: and it only wants the concurrence of the House in some trifling amendments, and Gov. Lumpkin's signature, to become a law. Persons possessing the qualifications required by the act of last session, who have resided in the State *three years*, previous to January, 1832, to be entitled to draws; and the section of that act prohibiting gold diggers from a participation, is repealed. The district surveyors are to commence the survey on the 1st of April next, and as soon as the survey is completed, the Governor is required to command the Land Lottery Commissioners at Milledgeville to proceed with the drawing.

The Navy.—We have seen with great satisfaction, that the Committee in the House of Representatives, are disposed to second the views of the Department in relation to re-building the frigates Java and Macedonian, and the corvette Cyane. The two last were captured from the English, and the first bears the name of a frigate that was captured from the same nation, the original having been so injured that she could not be brought into port. The expense of live oak frames for only the Java and Cyane is contained in the estimates proposed for the present year. The cost of re-building the Macedonian is estimated at $203,000. It appears from the documents appended to the report of the Secretary, that it is contemplated to fit out the Delaware 74, and the frigate United States and Constitution, in addition to the vessels now in commission.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The quantity of Bar Iron made in the United State in the year 1830 was	112,866 tons
Pig Iron, the whole quantity made being computed as such,	191,526 do.
Value,	$13,322,760
Number of men employed,	29,254
Number of persons subsisted,	146,273
Annual Wages,	$8,776,420
Paid for food furnished by farmers,	4,000,400

Some humane person, not long since, in reference to Matthew Carey's benevolent exertions to raise the wages of females, proposed a scheme for transporting the excess of spinsters in our large cities to the new settlement, where there is a great scarcity of the female sex, and where no doubt they would shortly be married and be comfortably provided for. It appears that a plan of that kind is actually contemplated by the British Government. The Commissioners for Emigration have caused it to be intimated that the sums produced by the sale of lands in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, will be appropriated to encouraging the emigration of unmarried females to those colonies. Eight pounds will be paid to every single woman, between fifteen and thirty years of age, proceeding to those colonies, and in some cases a still further allowance is to be made. As soon as a sufficient number of persons have signified their wish to emigrate, and the conditions have been complied with, the commissioners will take up a vessel for the conveyance of these emigrants, into which no other passengers will be admitted.—*New York Evening Post.*

From the National Gazette.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The fresh intelligence from Great Britain, down to the 17th November, does not include any material change in the condition of affairs. We can draw no positive inference in relation to the epidemic disease at Sunderland;—the point was not settled whether it was, or not, the Asiatic cholera; alarm had decreased. It was more and more apprehended that the anti-reformers in the House of Lords would prove unmanageable. The situation of the ministers must have been of extreme difficulty and disquietude; as to the report of Lord Grey's resignation, it could hardly have any other origin or ground than that notorious fact. We may admire the King of Holland's firmness, and the honest *nationality* of his loyal subjects, but they must yield to the *great* powers, who, professing to act upon a system of *non-intervention*, settle the affairs of other states and governments, against their declared will, in the most peremptory manner, and with "demonstrations" by fleets and armies.

The Russian ambassador at Vienna died of the cholera; his wife was dangerously ill of the same malady. Dr. Rehmann, physician of the Emperor of Russia and counsellor of state, expired, from the same cause, on the 6th October, at St. Petersburgh, having been ill only 24 hours.

From London papers to 15th Nov. inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The London Morning Herald, of the 16th Nov. says—"The reports relative to a change of Ministry, which we alluded to yesterday, are still prevalent in the city. We suspect, however, that there is no truth in them----that they are, in fact, mere inventions of the enemy. What would be the consequence of a change of Ministry, accompanied with a change of measures! In the first place, the destruction of credit and a run upon the Bank. This must be followed by a suspension of cash payments----a pretty beginning for a new Ministry! But we shall have more to say on this head hereafter. In the mean time we shall only observe, that there is an opinion in the City that Lord Grey wishes to resign on account of ill health, which we do not think very improbable. But the public may be assured that there will be no change in the policy of the government with regard to the question of reform, for this simple reason----there cannot. A Ministry not pledged to a full and efficient reform, could not hold office a week; they would instantly be driven out of power by the force of public opinion, or by another description of force equally efficient, though not quite so agreeable."

No more disturbances had taken place in England. The Mayor of Bristol has addressed a long letter to the British Home Department, in which he ascribes the extent of the late disorders there, to the supineness of the officer commanding the military.

A respectable portion of the people of Bristol have addressed a memorial to the government for the removal of Sir Charles Wetherell from the office of Recorder of that city.

London, Nov. 15th.----We understand that the engagement of persons to go out with the intended expedition against Portugal has been discontinued within the last few days. A large sum of money, it is said, has been expended at the different depots.

CHOLERA MORBUS.----The official accounts from Sunderland this morning are still favorable; but we regret to find, by the letter of our Newcastle correspondent, that a case of cholera had occurred in that town.—*Courier.*

A Singular Circumstance.---By the very late letters from Berlin it is stated that 7,000 persons have died there of the cholera since its commencement, and that there has not been one Jew amongst them, owing to their abstemious way of living.

From the Correspondent of Gore's Liverpool Atlas of Nov. 17th.

London, Nov. 15.—A feeling of distrust is beginning to pervade the public mind regarding the continuance of Ministers in office, and necessarily, the ultimate success of the Reform Bill; although the value of the public securities have not yet been in any degree affected by these misgivings, the feeling on the subject is by no means weak; it doubtless has arisen from the silence of Ministers with respect to their intention of creating a sufficient number of Peers, and their apparent deficiency of moral courage and decision in not immediately appointing a commission of inquiry, to ascertain satisfactorily the line of conduct pursued by the constituted authorities of Bristol, during the recent disastrous occurrences in that city. It is to be hoped, however, that some satisfactory declaration will shortly emanate from Government, which will inspire tranquility, give hope and confidence to the people, and revive the energies of commerce.---The "conservative party," it is said, have organized the opposition, and anticipated another defeat of the present Ministry; the rumor, however, that Lord Grey intends to resign, and that the Duke of Wellington will succeed to the Premier ship, gains ground; but I cannot trace it to any correct source.

FRANCE.

In France an interesting discussion had taken place on the presentation of a petition to the chamber of Deputies for the removal of the ashes of Marshal Ney to the Pantheon, and the erection of a monument to his memory at the public expense. General Lamarque, General Clausel, and M. Dupin were the principal speakers. The latter conducted the Marshal's defence on his trial. The former proposed that on the tomb of Marshal Ney should be inscribed "To Ney, juridically assassinated while his enemies commanded in Paris."----The petition was accepted and ordered to be transmitted to Ministers.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Minister of the Marine has just sent a telegraphic despatch to several seaports to require a rigorous quarantine for all vessels coming from England. These measures are taken in consequence of the news of the cholera having broken out at Sunderland.

In Prussia and Russia the cholera has spared all persons employed in the manufactories of tobacco or snuff, the tanyards, and medical laboratories. The smoke of tobacco seems to neutralize most animal miasmata, and it is generally considered as a preventative against the cholera. Accordingly the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian magistrates have given permission to smoke in the streets.

BELGIUM.

The Conference are now in close deliberation on the affairs of Belgium, and we have reason to believe that a treaty will be signed this evening by the five Members of the Conference on the part of their respective Courts; and by his Excellency, M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, on the part of his Majesty, the King of Belgium. By this treaty, King Leopold accepts the twenty-four articles, and the Conference recognize Leopold as King of Belgium.

The answer of the King of Holland not having been received, the members of the Conference are much to be commended for their promptitude in entering into a treaty with the Belgian Government without making it dependent on the King of Holland.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid state that the diplomatic corps there are very busy, and wish to obtain from King Ferdinand certain concessions of a nature, it is said, to consolidate the peace of Europe. The Spanish Government has already been solicited several times to agree to a general armistice under the guarantee of France and England, and also to acknowledge the new American States. It appears that the Russian Ambassador has frequent interviews with the Spanish Minister, but on what point is not known.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 22.----The journals contain a very long report from Prince Paskewitsch on the storming and taking of Warsaw. The report, which details all the operations of the two days, with an account of the cannon, &c. which fell into the hands of the Russians. Among them are 132 pieces of cannon, 2,000,000 of cartridges, a vast quantity of military stores of every description, immense magazines of provisions, including 10,000 chetwerts of oats. In the city, under the arsenal, a cannon foundry, a powder mill, and a salt-petre manufactory; several manufactories of arms, in which 12,000 muskets were nearly finished; there was a hospital with 11,000 patients, most of them wounded Poles. During the action 3,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were 60 staff and superior officers; many more must have perished during the attack by the burning of the buildings, and the destructive fire of our numerous artillery, which during the two days expended 29,000 cartridges. Besides the abovementioned prisoners, above 4000 soldiers of the Polish army have come to us; 1200 Generals and Officers have quitted the ranks and the service of the insurgents.

Our loss during the two days' desperate conflict could not be small. Among the killed are Major Generals Van Briegen and Jessimawitsch, and nine Colonels; eight Generals (among whom is Count Witt,) and twelve Colonels, received wounds or contusions.

The artillery had 40 staff and superior officers killed and wounded, among whom are 8 commanders of brigades or companies; 100 artillery men are killed, and 300 wounded; 800 artillery horses were killed, and 8 powder wagons blown up.—The whole loss of the army is 3000 killed, including 63 officers, and 7500 wounded, including 445 officers. Half of the latter have already joined their regiments again, and it is to be hoped that a great number of the wounded soldiers will soon be able to return to the ranks.

Warsaw, Oct. 31.—The Journals contain the manifestos of the Emperor Nicholas, prohibiting the officers of the corps of Romarino, Kaminski and Rybinski from returning to the kingdom of Poland, or any part of the Russian empire, because they continued in arms after the capitulation and submission of Warsaw and the kingdom, in contempt of the orders of the Polish Commander in Chief.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—On the 5th instant a natural phenomenon, such as few people remember, and the effects of which have been most destructive, filled with terror the inhabitants of this country, who are at the same time suffering under all kinds of evils. After an uncommonly sultry night, threatening clouds rose about six in the morning, in the horizon to the South West, and a noise between thunder and tempest, and yet not to be compared with either, increased every moment, and the inhabitants of the capital roused from their sleep, awaited with anxious expectation the issue of this threatening phenomenon. Their uncertainty was not of long duration—lumps of ice, as large as a man's foot, falling, first singly, and then like a thick shower of stones, which destroyed every thing they came in contact with. The oldest persons do not remember ever to have seen such hail-stones. Some were picked up half an hour afterwards, which weighed above a pound.

The dreadful storm passed over Constantinople and along the Bosphorus, over Therapia, Bujukdere, and Belgrade, and the fairest, nay, the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage, just commenced, was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, and even some persons, are said to have been killed; an innumerable quantity are wounded, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides that, scarcely a window has escaped in all the country. The force of the falling masses of ice was so great that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered like musket-balls planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and, from the slight way in which the houses are built, almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs that have nothing to keep off the wet besides tiles, innumerable families are not much more comfortable than in bivouac.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—The Senate transacted a considerable portion of legislative business. Several petitions and resolutions were submitted, and many bills passed through their first and second readings, and were referred. The bill regulating duties and fixing the compensation of pursers in the Navy, reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, was considered and postponed to and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Many bills were reported from the committees and acted upon, in the House of Representatives. Nearly forty resolutions were submitted, among which were a series by Mr. Ward, on the subject of an improvement in the condition of the Army by providing for giving the soldiers an education. The resolutions were agreed to, and the subject was referred to the Militaty Committee.

Mr. Pendleton introduced several resolutions on the subject of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in criminal cases in the Courts of the States; declaring also the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary act applicable to final judgments in the criminal courts of the States, and making other provisions for the enforcement of the requisite processes under the act.

Upon division, by yeas and nays, the House however, laid the proposition upon the table by a vote of 99 to 89. Mr. Mercer proposed a resolution for applying part of the proceeds of the public land, after the national debt shall have been extingushed, to the purpose of the removal of free negroes to Africa; but before the sense of the House was taken on the subject, an adjournment took place.

ITEMS.

From Liberia.—The brig Liberia, arrived at New York, left Liberia on the 14th November.—The Colony was healthy, and in a prosperous condition. The brig Criterion, which sailed from Norfolk on the 2d August, with supplies for the Colony, and 46 emigrants, had arrived, and was discharging her cargo. Nothing important had occurred since the date of our previous advices.

Montreal, Dec. 25.—Frozen to Death.—A report has reached us, which upon inquiry we have reason to believe to true, that Dr. Hall of St. Johns has been frozen to death in his cariole, whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient—We are well aware of the zeal with which, in all weathers and at all hours, he attended the summons of the sick, but knowing him as a man of unusual activity, both in body and mind, we are almost surprised that some means to avert the fatal result did not suggest themselves after he had lost the road. It would seem that he had intended to sleep in the cariole, till morning should enable him to regain his track, as the reins were drawn tight and twisted round his leg. When discovered, he was lying in the cariole on his back, a corpse, and the horse was also nearly frozen to death.—*Herald.*

There has been a recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on a proposition of Gen. Lamarque's to organise the moveable National Guard. The discussion involves estimates of the disposable forces of Europe, which the ministry reckon at but 400,000 men, while France without reckoning the National Guards, had 412,000 at her disposal.—The opposition estimated the foreign force at from 800,000 to 1,300,000 men. The former is the calculation of Marshal Clausel, the latter of Mauguin. The Minister of Finance said that M. Mauguin's error arose from confounding together the offensive and defensive forces of Europe. The discussion turned partly on the probabilities of a general war, and Mr. Mauguin remarked that peace was by no means so certain as the Ministers wished to be believed. The signature of a treaty by the Five Powers was not sufficient to secure its adoption.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Centinel, says---

"Mr. Wirt is chagrined and mortified in the extreme, at having accepted the Anti-masonic nomination, and it is no doubt that this has aggravated his disease, which was the influenza, attended by fever."

This, we are sure, is a misrepresentation. The influenza, which proves fatal to so many persons, accounts fully for the suffering and danger of Mr. Wirt. It works powerfully enough, without the aid of chagrin from any cause; and that gentleman has a general good conscience, sufficient as a moral influence to counteract any mishap.---*Nat. Gaz.*

American Annual Register.—Upwards of seven hundred copies, nearly the whole edition, of this valuable work were consumed in the bindery of Messrs. Marsh, Capen and Lyon, on Saturday night. There was no insurance, and the loss will fall upon the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Gray & Bowen. The Register is an impartial record of political events, for the year 1829---30. It will be reprinted immediately.---*Boston Courier.*

It is understood, that of the highest appointments made by the President of the United State during the recess of Congress, those of Mr. Secretary Woodbury and Mr. Attorney General Taney, have been confirmed by the Senate; and that the residue have not yet been acted upon.—*Poulson.*

We understand that two gentlemen, large capitalists of this city, have in contemplation to establish a bank, on the same principles as that conducted by the late Mr. Girard. No doubt success would attend such an enterprise.--*Nat. Gaz.*

Colonel Crockett has gone on to Washington to contest the election of Mr. Fitzgerald, who was returned by a majority of 586 votes.

The Bengal papers, which we mentioned yesterday, are full of the discussions which had taken place in Great Britain concerning the Reform Bill. It is a curious problem---what would be the movements in British India, in case of a revolution in the seat of empire.---*Nat. Gaz.*

FOUNTAIN INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the stand, three miles east of Mt. Pleasant, on the Somerset and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Road, now, and for a series of years, occupied by John Lobingier, and expects to open on the first of April next—his sign will be the

RED LION.

His Liquors will be good, his Larder well stored, and prepared to the taste with skill; his beds clean and comfortable; stabling capacious for horsemen, drovers, &c.; his yard for wagons commodious and dry. He intends keeping pasture for cattle, and desirous to render general satisfaction; he solicits all description of traveling to give him call; and to all he proffers the hearty greeting of a cheerful landlord.

SAMUEL NEWMYER.

January 10----3t.

WANASTROCHT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.----A supply just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
Jan. 10---2t 73 Wood street.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale, by SYLVESTER---who will always receive the Latest Publications, at the lowest New York prices---*the Wonders of the Universe;* or Curiosities of Nature and Art, including Memoirs and Anecdotes of Wonderful and Eccentric Characters of every Age and Nation, from the earliest period to the present time, embellished with numerous Engravings.

January 10, 1832.

TO READERS OF THE GAZETTE!

AN Apology is due from the subscriber, for imposing the task on the readers of this paper, to peruse his advertisements; particularly those relating to Lotteries, which may appear as repetitions. There are several causes which render it necessary so frequently to address the public. 1st, The establishment in Pittsburgh is comparatively new, and there is much competition: it behooves him to make himself known. 2d, It is a fact, so propitious has been *Dame Fortune*, that Sylvester has had occasion weekly to announce the sale of prizes, say $16,000, 3 of $10,000, and 30 of $1,000. 3d, The variety of articles for sale at Sylvester's Store, require he should keep them before the public.

Books may be obtained at New York prices; Caps are on hand in every variety; Segars of the very best quality, Wholesale or Retail; Down Tippets for the Ladies; French Engravings; Sealing Wax, and Visiting Cards.

Next Saturday, will be drawn the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1832. Capitals 12,000, and 5,000 dollars. Tickets only 4 dollars.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 16, Exchange Buildings.

On the 28th January, Class 2 will be drawn. Capital $40,000. Tickets, 10 dollars. Orders from abroad, for one or more Tickets, need not be postpaid.

January 10, 1832.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Vol. VIII.—No. V.

CONTENTS.—Williams on Preventing Explosions in Steam Boats.

Franklin Institute.---Report of the Committee on Water Power; Papers respecting Explosions in Steam Boilers: Letter from J. Swift; Letter from W. S. C.; Letter from W. Littlefield; Letter from a Gentleman connected with the Caledonia; Letter from M. Robinson; Letter from E. W. Benton; Letter from M. Robinson; do. from M. Robinson; P. S. Duponceau's Letter, with Cocoons, from Louisiana; do. on Gensoul's Steam Apparatus for silk filatures; Quarterly Meeting, Minutes of; Thirty-first Quarterly Report; Report of the Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions.

American Patents.---List of American Patents for June, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.---For an improved Standing Press, Evans'; For a Substitute for Oil in Lamps, Jennings'; For preparing Ardent Spirit from Grain, Jennings'; For Washing Rags for Paper, D. & J. Ames'; For Destroying Noxious Plants and Insects, Nicolas';

English Patents.---For Gas for Illumination, Down's; For Manufacturing Candles, Bulkeley's; For Applying Heat to Distillation, Stein's; Wooden Wheels for Locomotive Engines, &c.; Matheson on Constructing Harbors; Marsh on Perforating Glass, &c.; Meteorological Observations for October, with a copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by
D. M. HOGAN,
Jan. 10. 73 Wood street.

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality, for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
No. 108 Second street.
Jan. 10.—tf.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits: and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.

January 10, 1832—wtf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Alexander Towar, James Hogan, and David M. Hogan, heretofore carrying on the Bookselling Business, under the firm of *Towar & D. M. Hogan*, Philadelphia, and *Hogan & Co.*, Pittsburgh; did, on the first day of July last, by mutual consent, dissolve Partnership; all engagements entered into since that time by either party, will be completed by them respectively; and in future the business will be continued in Philadelphia, by *A. Towar* and *J. Hogan*, under the firm of *Towar & Hogan*, and in Pittsburgh by *D. M. Hogan.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 10.—3t.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, on the 1st instant, SAMUEL CUMMINS, an apprentice to the farming business—aged about 19 years; stout made, and fair complexion. All persons are cautioned from trusting him on my account, or harboring him at their peril.

HUMPHREY FULLERTON.

January 3, 1832.—3t

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10 DOLLARS REWARD.---Ran away from the subscriber, living near Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on the night of 29th ult., an indented negro boy, between 13 and 14 years of age, named ROSSELL BELL. He is a very intelligent, smart lad: had on, when he went off, a dark mixed frock coat, spotted and striped woollen shirt, with sleeves next his skin, and thick new barred dark flannel wammus; dark mixed cassinet trowsers, nearly new; good homemade woollen hose, and strong coarse shoes, and wool hat. The above described boy was seen on the road to Pittsburgh the day following, and I have no doubt he is now in that city. All persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or employ the said runaway, as they will be dealt with according to law. The above reward will be given to any person lodging him in the Pittsburgh or Greensburgh gaol.

E. N. CLOPPER.

January 10---3t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost some time ago, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing sundry papers, which are of no use but to the owner. The above reward will be paid to the person who will return the same to

JOHN SHERIFF.

Jan. 6.—3t

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Vol. VII.—No. IV.

CONTENTS.—Safety Apparatus for Steam Boats, by Professor A. D. Bache; on Hygrometric Observations, by J. P. Epsy; Experiments on the Strength of Pine Timber, by Col. Totten; New Mode of making Straight Edges.

American Patents.—List of American Patents for December, 1831, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.---For a Steam and Hot Water Stove, Fessenden's; Observations by the Patentee; Remarks by the Editor; for a Double Boot and Shoe Sole, Pennock's; for preparing Jerked Beef, Tomlinson's; for Improvements in Steam Boilers, Douglas'; Remarks by the Patentee; Remarks by the Editor; for Propelling Spindles, Phelps'; for Manufacturing Spoons from Tin Plates, &c. Butcher's; for a Thrashing Machine, Lane's; French Ordinance relative to High Pressure Engines; Instructions on the subject of the Ordinance; Circular on the same subject; on Colic from Lead; on applying Power for Locomotive purposes; Meteorological Observations for March.

☞ Subscriptions received by
D. M. HOGAN,
Jan. 10. 73 Wood street.

☞Bank Stock for Sale.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last Session, extending the Charter of the North Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling—

Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened by the Superintendants, appointed by law for that purpose, for the sale of 1460 Shares of One Hundred Dollars each of the Capital Stock of said Bank, on the 26th day of January, 1832, at each of the places hereafter named, to wit—Wheeling, Wellsburgh, Morgantown, and Middleburn.—The Books will be kept open ten days at each place before mentioned—two-fifths of the amount subscribed, to be paid at the time of subscribing, in the current coin of the United States; the other three-fifths, in 2, 4, and 6 months thereafter.—By order of the Board of Directors.

ARCH. WOODS,
President of the N. W. B. Va.
Wheeling, Dec. 22, 1831. [Jan. 3, 1832.]

FOR NEW ORLEANS!

THE New and substantial Steam Boat Michigan, Scott, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on the opening of the River. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Jan. 6, 1832.---tf.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

THE New Steam Boat, NAPOLEON, S. Stone, Jr. Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on the opening of the River. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 6.---tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music,	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors,	24
Oil Painting,	40
French,	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

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300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.

November 18, 1831.—3mw.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,
Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞ All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS *AND* EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*
Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co
November 29, 1831.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKAREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co

December 2—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.
February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S P DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names of the manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron and Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral and Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

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JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

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January 1, 1830.—tf

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Dec. 23.

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Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 29